

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- 191. By W. E. HEAL. Compute, in the most convenient way, the product of the differences of the equation $x^5 ax^4 + bx^5 cx^2 + dx e = 0$.
- 192 By Geo. M. Day, Lockport, N. Y. Find the average area of all the circles inscribed in a given semicircle.
- 193. By E. B. Seitz, Greenvill, Ohio. A triangle is formed by joining three points taken at random in the surface of a given triangle. Find the chance that the circle circumscribing this triangle lies wholly within the given triangle.
 - 194. By Prof. D. J. Mc. Adam, Washington, Pa.—Sum the series

$$1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2 \cdot 2^2} - \frac{1}{6^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{1}{8^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 2^2} - \&c.$$

195. By Prof. J. Scheffer, College of St. James, Md. —A uniform rod rests with one extremity against a rough vertical wall, and with the other extremity on a rough horizontal plane, such that it is held in equilibrium by friction alone. The beam is not in a a vertical plane. The coefficient of friction of the horizontal plane and vertical wall being respectively μ and μ' ; find the normal pressure of the rod upon the horizontal plane and vertical wall, and the exact position of the rod with reference to the two latter planes.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A List of Writings Relating to the Method of Least Squares, with Historical and Critical Notes. By Mansfield Merriman, Ph. D., Instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. 82 pp. 8vo. New Haven, Conn. 1877. Science Observer. 8 pp. 8vo. Monthly. 50cts. per annum. Boston, Mass.

ERRATA.

On page 154, Vol. IV, line 12, for $\frac{2}{3}$, before (), read $\frac{1}{3}$.

" " 190, " " " 3, for y^3 read x^3 .

" " 191, " " 10, frnm bottom, for 2ac, read 2ae.

" 13, (current volume) line 4, from bottom, for q, o, qqoo, read q, qo, qoo.